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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR WINNING OVER HOME DESERTERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 80, p 3

[Article by Tran Ha Giang: "Local Responsibilities Toward Inducted Youths"]

[Text] Ward 17 of the 3rd District, Ho Chi Minh City, does its recruiting task well.

The responsibilities of a locality do not end with the delivery of troops to units and seeing them off. Cadres and the people of Ward 17 affirm that a ward also has the quite heavy responsibility of continuing to assist and participate with units in educating and administering these youths after they have been inducted.

As their situation and resources permit, the government and local folks of Ward 17 have made it a permanent task to monitor every step taken by their own offsprings during operations, training, combat, and the process of growing up.

The ward's military service commission made every delivery of inductees an elaborate affair in which mothers and sisters presented small, extremely meaningful gifts to their sons and brothers, and juniors of the vanguard youth wrapped scarlet scarves around the necks of their sisters and brothers. In receiving these gifts, especially the scarlet scarves from their juniors, the youths who took off for military service understood what was expected of them and how they would have to train and fight in order to be worthy of their kins' affection and to protect the future of the young.

During the first few months when these youths were undergoing training as a group, Ward 17's authorities usually sent cadres to the very exercise ground to meet and chat with them and encourage them. During these days of initiation and strangeness, they received small gifts, beautiful notebooks, enchanting literary compositions, and exercise papers with good grades from little students of their home ward, which enhanced our new soldiers' joy and sense of responsibility.

After a few engagements with the Pol Pot bandits in the southwest border area during which his friends were killed, comrade Nguyen Van H. (from Ward 17) attempted to leave for the rear and desert his unit. After walking some distance, however, H. unexpectedly ran into the cadres of his home ward who were on their way to visit him and his unit. Touched and very repentant, Nguyen Van H. turned back and led the delegation of local representatives to his unit, and since that time he has completely renounced his wrongful intent.

This is not to say that among the 209 youths of Ward 17 who had departed for their unit, there was not a certain number of deserters. With regard to these soldiers, Ward 17 had a fairly good solution which was uncompromising in principle but flexible and well-intended as far as measures were concerned. This consisted of making every case a distinctive one so that it could be best solved on its own merits. There were, for example, desertion cases caused by excessive homesickness and the realization that their families were facing economic difficulties such as those that applied to Comrade Nguyen Ngoc who lived on August Revolution Street. Ngoc and his younger brother were both inducted in March, 1979, leaving their old parents and two kid brothers at home who lived in economic penury. After spending some time in a unit, Ngoc arranged with his brother to have him stay back with the unit while he himself went home to help his parents. Upon arriving home, however, Ngoc found out that they had been issued a ration book which entitled them to buy foods and essential commodities on a priority basis. In addition, the ward's consumer cooperative also sent agents to call on his parents at home with commodities that they needed. Learning that Ngoc was home, friends and comrades in the neighborhood dropped by to chat with him and encourage him with an attitude of devoted amity. Overwhelmed by the care and assistance provided by the ward, Ngoc called on the ward's military service commission to present his apologies then gladly returned to his unit which informed the ward that he now felt at ease and encouraged and did well in training.

Another case is that of Nguyen Duc T. T left the unit and hid in his home under the protection of his parents but was uncovered by the neighborhood. The neighborhood sent representatives to see him but his family adamantly refused to let them in. Members of the ward's military service commission came many times, but his family also refused to receive them and said, "T never came home." Despite that, the commission persistently continued with its policy of education.

Mr Nguyen Van Ba, president of the wards' association of elders, was detailed to approach T's parents by offering his services as an Oriental medicine man. Coming to T's house several times to dispense medicinal herbs, Mr Ba shrewdly told stories about Nam, his son, who had markedly grown up ever since he went into the army. He told of the time Nam was still at home, a spoiled child who just played around and wrought havoc, who even pressed his younger sister into washing his clothes. Yet, after just 3

months of training, he was already cited by his battalion as a "Four-Excellence Soldier" and was awarded a 5-day home leave. Barely 3 days at home, he already insisted on going, "I am just afraid my unit goes into combat without me..."

Nguyen Van Nam (Mr Ba's son) is of the same age as T and was inducted at the same time as T, and although of different companies, they belong to the same battalion. T knows Nam very well. From where he was lounging in the house, T overheard everything Mr Ba told his parents. His mind was restless, and he felt extremely remorseful.

From the way they talked and treated him, Mr Ba could tell that T's parents had begun to change. His words of advice, which came from a man far advanced in age and whose son also did his service in the army at the same time as T, had therefore the effect of helping T's parents gradually regain their sense. A few days later, T's parents admitted on their own that T did in effect go home, and they agreed to let cadres from the ward meet with T. At that point, all difficulties and troubles were resolved, and T volunteered to go back to his unit.

In successfully solving the "tough" case of Nguyen Duc T, Ward 17 has learned a practical lesson in how to educate and motivate deserters so they return to their units.

After 4 years of performing its recruiting task, Ward 17 has developed the responsibilities of a locality toward youths who have been inducted. During 1979 in particular, by the end of October, there was not a single case of deserter in Ward 17.

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CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GENERAL DISCUSSES BUILDING WORK METHODS AT REGIMENTAL LEVEL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 80 p 3

[Exchange of Opinions column by Major General Hoang Dan: "Building Work Methods and Routines at the Regimental Level"]

[Text] In the movement to "manifest the good quality and increase the combat strength" of the people's armed forces that was launched by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Party Committee, our group has carried out things at all levels but has concentrated on the regimental level. The regimental level is the basic echelon having four organizations and is the echelon that directly leads and guides the operations of the companies. Thus, only by building a strong regimental echelon will it be possible to build strong companies.

In building the regiments, we have begun by building work methods and routines. Because, if there are correct policies, there must be correct methods if the policies are to achieve actual results.

Along with providing training so the regimental level commanders and organizations grasp the work methods and habits, we are, at the same time, setting routines. Only after things have become routine can the regimental level actively carry on the work and advance steadily.

According to party statistics, the regimental party committees must hold a regular conference once a month. Therefore, we are providing the regimental level with guidance concerning work methods and routines on a month to month basis. We provide guidance concerning ways to carry on the work between one party committee conference and the next.

The tasks of the regiments include many things but they can be combined into two major tasks:

Regimental party committee conferences must put forth work policies; regimental commanders and organizations must make plans based on the resolutions of the party committee.

Things must be organized to implement the resolutions of the party committee and the plans of the regimental commanders.

Resolutions and Plans for Implementing Things

Up to now, all regiments have held monthly regimental party committee conferences to put forth resolutions and, following this, the commanders and organizations have made regimental work plans based on these resolutions. But in our group, the regiments have carried out things based on many different methods because of the fact that cadres have transferred from many different military zones and corps [binh doan]. In order to unify work methods and routines, above all we must base things on the party statutes and army regulations but things must be integrated and the good methods used by the units must be found; at the same time, methods and routines that are not in accord with the principles or that result in poor efficiency must be eliminated.

An important work method is to manifest the spirit of mastery and ingenuity of each person and each organization and exploit the collective intelligence of all the people.

In order to prepare for party committee conferences, we usually obtain the ideas of the cadres in the organizations. Specifically, around the 20th of each month, each work sector of the staff, political, rear services and technical organizations must review the work done during the previous month, study the directives of higher echelons and actively make suggestions concerning work policies and plans for the following month. After meeting and hearing the ideas of the sectors, the heads of the organizations have a strong basis for reporting to the regimental commander. From the ideas of the organizations, the regimental commander can see the things that must be discussed further; discussions will be organized and the best ideas will be found in order to prepare the report for the party committee. This way of preparing for the party committee conference allows us to come up with many good ideas and have a concrete basis.

When organizing party committee conferences, based on the collective ideas, the commander, the organizations and the standing committee of the regimental party committee must prepare a draft of the resolution and send it to each party committee member to study (problems that must be concretely handled must have an attached supplement). Thus, when the party committee conference is held, the party committee members will have a basis for expressing opinions and the conference can focus on the basic problems and ensure that the regimental party committee resolution is accurate and specific and has a firm basis.

After the party committee conference, the commander and the organizations must base things on the resolution, that is, on the main policies of the regimental party committee, in order to make plans in preparation for the military administration conference. These plans can be made quickly because a draft of the plans was made prior to the party committee conference. Planned work methods are at present a weak element of the regimental level. Very many units and party committees put forth policies and the regimental commanders advocate policies and, therefore, no task is done according to specific plans. At present, we have instructed the regiments to make specific plans; during the month, when time is used to do some task, that task must be in the plans. Thus, during a month, besides the plans for training the soldiers, there can be plans for training cadres, building battle fortifications, carrying on productive labor and so on.

Organizing Things to Implement the Resolutions and Plans

In order to organize the implementation of the resolutions and plans, our group usually carries out the following things: The resolutions and plans are disseminated to lower echelons and the implementation process is guided in a concrete manner.

According to the stipulations of internal regulations, the regimental level must hold a military administrative conference once a month with the time period not to exceed 1 day. Formerly, while our group maintained this routine, during the conferences the usual thing was to disseminate resolutions and point out a number of tasks that had to be carried out; no specific tasks or plans were given to the

units. At present, the regiments in our unit have specific plans each month for all the work fronts and, therefore, during the military administration conference; specific tasks and plans are given to lower echelons. Because of this, lower echelon cadres clearly understand the tasks that their unit must carry out during the month and the methods of carrying out these tasks. During the monthly conferences, if it is necessary to guide a number of specific aspects of the sectors, [guidelines] are always disseminated during the conference. Thus, we avoid having to assemble lower echelon cadres at the regiment many times during the month.

When carrying out the tasks, if there is any task that the units do not know how to carry out, the regiment must provide training so the lower echelon cadres know how to carry it out. We usually carry out the following method in order to guide lower cehelons: for simple problems, directives on how to proceed are issued; for complex problems; if,based on the directives, lower echelons are unable to carry out things, we carry on cadre training so that the men can grasp the contents and the methods of carrying out the tasks more fully.

Among the tasks given lower echelons, there are many tasks that require a material base or that require joint operations between many units or between higher and lower echelons. Thus, at the military administration conferences, after tasks have been given to lower echelons, the regimental commanders and organizations must usually study things carefully in order to organize things and ensure that things are done on time and that there is close cooperation when necessary. Formerly, because this was not done well, many tasks that could have been carried out during the month had to be extended into the next month.

To summarize, the first step in organizing the implementation of things is the reqponsibility of the regimental echelon, for example giving tasks, guiding the methods of implementation, organizing and ensuring things and organizing joint operations. If the regimental echelon does not carry out its responsibilities well, lower echelons will not be able to do the things by themselves.

In order to complete the construction and training tasks, besides satisfactorily carrying out the tasks that are the responsibility of the regimental echelon, the regimental

echelon must give specific guidance to lower echelons and help the men carry out their responsibilities satisfactorily.

So that such guidance brings results, the first thing is to grasp the situation. Two basic measures are to have lower echelons make reports to higher echelons and to have higher echelons inspect lower echelons. We have given particular attention to these two measures and have not slighted either.

As for making reports, we have stipulated the following routine:

Each day, platoon cadres must make reports directly to company cadres. [Then, reports must be made] from company to battalion and from battalion to regiment through a system of orderlies.

Each week, the company must report directly to the battalion and the battalion must report to the regiment. The reason for this is that the company is the echelon [responsible for] daily guidance while the battalion and regiment guide things on a weekly basis. Also, if the company and battalion commanders had to make daily reports, this would affect the leadership and command activities of the lower echelons.

As for inspections, we have divided inspections into regular inspections (there are unannounced inspections too), general inspections and inspections of each aspect. Formerly, because the work was unplanned, regimental commanders and organizations emphasized unannounced inspections and inspections of each aspect. Such inspections often failed to grasp the all-round situation and were unable to provide the lower echelons with much help. At present, regular and general inspections are the primary types of inspections. These inspections are usually directly led and commanded by the regimental commander with the participation of cadres from the four organizations and they are carried out within a definite period at the units (usually 1 week). This method of making inspections ensures that the situation at the units is grasped in a complete and concrete way and provides lower echelons with much help. Besides this, it makes it possible for the commanders to directly train the organizations.

Based on having lower echelons make reports to higher echelons and on organizing inspections, at the end of the week, the heads of the regimental organizations usually use the form of weekly alert duties in order to integrate the situation. Formerly, many regiments carried on daily alert duties but, after having gained experience, we now entrust the commanders on duty with the task of solving the daily problems and grasping the daily situation through the system of orderlies. Thus, this ensures that the commanders and organizations have time to be with the primary level units for many days in a row.

In providing specific guidelines, besides grasping the situation in order to promptly correct things and guide the lower echelons in carrying out things in accord with the plans of higher echelons, we are giving particular attention to building model units. The regiments must build a number of units that are models in all respects in order to be able to review their policies to see if they are in accord with reality and, at the same time, to gain concrete experience in order to improve leadership and command standards.

In summary, in helping the lower echelons organize and implement things, the regiments must carry out two main tasks: they must grasp the situation, correct the shortcomings and supervise things in a timely manner and, together with lower echelons, they must build progressive units and good models in order to gain experience and expand the units in the regiment.

We only recently began to build work methods and habits for the regimental echelon and set routines and, therefore, our experiences are limited but we have begun to achieve results: the units have unified a number of things concerning methods and routines and conditions for continuing to improve and build unity in the regiments have been created.

11943
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS SETS TASKS FOR 1980, 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Cuu Long Party Organization Holds Congress"]

[Text] VNA news: The Cuu Long Province Congress of Party Organization Delegates recently met and determined guidelines and tasks for 1980 and 1981.

During the past 3 years, the party organization and the people of Cuu Long Province have made a great effort to overcome the difficulties caused by the natural disasters that occurred continuously during 1977 and 1978; they have stepped up land reclamation and expanded the intensive cultivation and multicropping area. In 1979, the area sown increased 11 percent and the rice yield increased 36 percent as compared with 1977. The 1979 sweet potato area more than doubled as compared with that of 1978. A movement to build water conservancy projects has been promoted and thousands of hetares have been cleared of salt and alum. Making basic inspections and zoning economic zones have been promoted. Fishing has been restored and expanded and the yearly yields of shrimp, salt-water fish and fresh-water fish have increased. Agricultural transformation has been promoted.

However, agricultural production in the province is expanding slowly. Rice yields are low. Little attention has been given to applying scientific and technical measures in intensive and specialized cultivation. Animal husbandry is inferior. Deliveries of grain have not fulfilled the planned quotas, purchases of marine products have been low and so on.

The congress discussed things and decided that the guidelines and tasks for 1980-1981 are: to manifest the strengths of a

key lowland district, to concentrate efforts on all-round, steady agricultural production with food being the center, to expand animal husbandry so it is in balance with crop growing, to expand the growing of subsidiary food crops, to continue launching movements to build small-scale water conservancy projects, to greatly expand the artisan and handicrafts industry in order to make export goods, to gradually build local industries to support agriculture, to obtain raw materials for industry, to maintain communications in order to satisfy the requirements of production and national defense, to carry out the military rear service tasks satisfactorily and to give attention to the people's cultural lives and to their education and health. During these 2 years, a great effort must be made to involve most of the peasants in collective production, the form being production companies, and to test organize a number of agricultural cooperatives. Production must be quickly reorganized and production forces must be assigned. Planning must be reoriented from the primary level units, economic management must be reorganized somewhat, the economic policies must be used well and the district echelon must be revamped. The economy must be organized in coordination with strengthening national defense and improving the quality of the three branches of the service in order to satisfy the combat readiness requirements, maintain political security and social order in all situations and fulfill our international obligations to fraternal Cong Pong Xpu Province in Kampuchea. An effort must be made to strengthen the regime and the mass organizations, the collective ownership rights of the people must be manifested and all negative phenomena must be resolutely opposed. Strong and balanced party bases must be organized in the production and combat units and the principle of the "party leads, the authorities manage and the people control" must be carried out correctly.

In 1980, the party organization and people of Cuu Long are striving to fulfill the norm of 700,000 tons of grain, 15,000 tons of shrimp and fish and 20 million dong from exports. They are determined to fulfill the obligations of a key lowland province to the entire country.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON IMPLEMENTING OF 1980 PLAN

BK151636 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10, 11 Jan 80 BK

[Article by State Planning Commission Vice Chairman Che Viet Tan: "Intensively Organize Implementation of 1980 State Plan"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[10 Jan 80, p 2]

[Text] I. Increasing Labor Productivity Is an Urgent Requirement

We start the implementation of the 1980 state plan faced with the very great and urgent requirements of vigorously accelerating production, insuring the people's livelihood, consolidating national defense and security and, at the same time, continually building the material and technical bases of socialism in the new situation. To fulfill these tasks, it is imperative to exert every effort to develop production and quickly increase social products. Therefore, increasing labor productivity is an urgent requirement.

Labor productivity is normally manifested by the number of products in kind or value which are turned out in a given time unit: minute, hour, day, month and year... or by the quantity of time spent to turn out a product. Generally speaking, labor productivity generally reflects the ability of and work expended by an individual, a unit, a collective, a locality of the work force of an entire society within a given time period. The higher the labor productivity is, the greater the output of products, making possible an increase in accumulation and improvement in the people's livelihood.

/Urgent Requirement/

Implementing the Second Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) in the past 4 years since 1976, our people have overcome many difficulties and scored considerable achievements in restoring and developing the economy, defending the fatherland, insuring the people's livelihood, developing culture, education and public health, and building the material and technical bases of socialism. In our advance to socialism, we still have much to do and will certainly encounter some difficulties and shortcomings. However, these achievements have clearly demonstrated the extraordinary efforts of our people under the party's clear-sighted leadership.

Our economy, which was originally one of small-scale production with many serious imbalances, went through several decades of successive wars. Half of the country has been affected by the heavy consequences of neocolonialism. It is impossible for us to immediately and adequately realize all the weaknesses of small-scale production and the heavy consequences of war and neocolonialism, and to eliminate them within a short period. Meanwhile, new difficulties have arisen from new situations: serious natural disasters during the two successive years of 1977-1978 decreased grain production by 3 million tons, adversely affecting the development of many economic sectors and the war of aggression against our country by the betraying Beijing leaders destroyed many of our villages and economic and cultural installations in our northern border provinces. They have further colluded with the imperialists to carry out their plots of economic sabotage and blockade against our country.

The question of increasing labor productivity in our country over the past few years cannot be separated from these historic circumstances. With their great efforts to reorganize production, increase the material and technical bases and, especially, rely on the promotion of the laboring people's right to socialist collective mastery, some factories, agricultural cooperatives and handicrafts and artisan industry installations have scored some definite achievements in increasing labor productivity and creating, in this connection, valuable experiences for our country. However, in general, the labor productivity of our entire society is still too low at present and has decreased in some sectors, factories and cooperatives. Some people have attributed this to the poverty of material and technical bases, prevalent manual labor in social labor and such other objective causes as war, natural disasters and economic imbalances and the fact that, although socialism has prevailed throughout the country, it cannot demonstrate its superiority overnight to increase labor productivity. The causes of low or decreasing labor productivity in some units and sectors are: failure to fully use our abundant labor forces, poor production management mainly because of the failure to pay due attention to the management and organization of work forces, and the increase of labor productivity as pointed out in the Council of Minister's report read by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi at the Sixth National Assembly meeting in December 1979.

[BK160758] /Great Potential/

Our potential to increase labor productivity is still very great and if satisfactorily exploited, we will be able to produce a labor productivity many times greater than we now have. What we should emphasize here is that the great significance of the need to increase labor productivity in building our nation's socialist economy--which is going from small production to large-scale socialist production--has not yet been fully understood by many sectors and economic management echelons. This has resulted in a lack of consolidated, uniform and effective measures, especially those designed to provide enough raw materials for production, to insure a high livign standard for the laboring people, and to promote high enthusiasm among the laboring people to increase their labor productivity.

An increase in labor productivity will depend on many factors involving the improvement of production and work organization, the effective use of labor forces, the improvement of technical standards in production, change in the volume and composition of products, the vagary of natural conditions, and so forth. The combined effect of these factors in the socialist regime will lead to a constant increase in labor productivity, and this increase will depend chiefly on the /improvement of the practical organizational and management ability/ of various sectors, localities and grassroots-level organizations in our country's economic organizational and management system.

We now have many great latent potentials to increase our labor productivity and develop production. These potentials are within the reach of various sectors, localities and grassroots-level organizations and of various links in the process of socialist production. These potentials are manpower, land, forests, seas, professional branches, machinery, equipment and the material and technical bases built up in the past years. It is noteworthy that we have an abundant source of manpower which has not yet been satisfactorily employed and which is increased by 1 million people of working age annually. Labor productivity will be adversely affected if the labor force of the entire society, of each locality or of each unit has an element which is unemployed or which does not have a stable job. It is our clear-cut objective to increase labor productivity by creating employment for everyone, securing stable jobs for workers, and satisfactorily exploiting the work time of the entire society and of each locality, unit and worker. Our weaknesses consist of a failure to fully develop a sense of collective mastery among the laboring people and a serious lack of organizational and managerial measures including economic, political, ideological and administrative measures. As a result, a situation exists in which a number of individuals have not worked with high enthusiasm and the rate of workdays and workhours used by a number of localities is still very low. Facts show that if economic management work is improved and if the abundant source of manpower in society is fully exploited, a base will exist for us to increase our labor productivity much higher than we now have.

It is most noteworthy that the resolution of the Sixth VCP Central Committee Plenum (held in September 1979) together with revisions and amendments of various management policies and systems of the Council of Ministers have served as a strong encouragement, creating favorable conditions for us to increase our labor productivity. All these are instrumental in exploiting all potentials of various economic elements in the principles of taking the state-run economic element as a guide, correctly combining the interests of the whole society with the collective and individual interests of the laboring people, extending the decision-making power of various sectors, localities and grassroots-level organizations in production and trade and making production "spring up" in accordance with the policy line set by the party and with the direction charted out in the state plan. Faced with a situation in which our national economy is still in the early stage of the transition from small production to large-scale socialist production and in which there still exist many economic elements of different systems of ownership, those economic policies following the above direction are extremely significant and instrumental in increasing labor productivity.

In addition to domestically favorable factors, the expansion of economic cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the CEMA as well as with other countries will enable us to exploit our domestic potentials by overcoming a serious shortage of the material and technical bases, improving the technical standard of production, tackling even more satisfactorily the supply of raw materials (the very sustenance of machinery) and giving better care to the laboring people's livelihood, especially their food requirements.

There are our great latent potentials and what we are actually capable of for increasing labor productivity.

[11 Jan 80, p 2]

[Text] II. Increase Labor Productivity and Intensity

Increasing labor productivity means reducing the amount of labor expended in producing a product unit. From a long-term point of view, this is a way to reduce labor intensity and labor cost in a unit of time. While labor time is reduced, this can help yield more products than before and also help better the reproduction of physical labor.

Labor intensity is the degree of labor represented by a required length of work time computed in minutes and hours per day, the number of days per week, the number of months per year and in the rate of labor to be expended in that in that length of worktime to complete a task or create a set volume of products.

High or low labor productivity will decide labor intensity. High labor productivity will allow us to reduce the length of our worktime and, at the same time, to continue to be able to complete our job of yielding a necessary volume of products. For example, it can help reduce the workhours in a day or the number of workdays in a week (from 10 down to 8 hours per day and from 6 down to 5 days per week). It can also help lessen labor cost for a unit of work time. If we want to complete our work and create a set volume of products at a time when our labor productivity is still low, we must increase labor intensity in terms of the required length of work time (more than 5 workdays a week or more than 8 work hours a day) and the amount of labor expended in a unit of worktime.

Facts from countries all over the world show that in a given period, each society must maintain the average labor intensity required by that period, and that this labor intensity must suit its labor productivity and characteristics. If the labor intensity achieved is below the required average, it will affect labor productivity, the volume of products turned out for the society, and the capacity for accumulation and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

In a capitalist society, one of the capitalists' main tricks to exploit surplus value is to increase the labor intensity of workers. As for us, to quickly increase products for society, /we mainly increase labor productivity. However, when labor productivity remains low, the laborers still have to work at a given rate of urgency and with definite intensity./

The labor productivity of our society is very low and our laborers have not reached the average labor intensity necessary for the society. Consequently, along with increasing labor productivity, an increase in labor intensity aimed at attaining the average labor intensity required is very necessary, particularly in a situation in which there is a great need to boost production, stabilize the people's livelihood, strengthen national defense and security and continue to build material and technical bases. Only by doing so can we meet the demand for quickly increasing social products and meet the substantive requirements of extensively rejuvenating the working strength and expanding reproduction of socialism.

As our labor productivity is still very low, we cannot expect the average labor intensity necessary to society to be as high as the one attained by those developed industrial countries with high labor productivity. Therefore, the length of our worktime in a day, a week, a month and a year must be longer than that of those countries with high labor productivity. That is why we cannot apply a 5-day weekly work schedule.

At present, our labor expended in a unit of time is much higher than that in those countries with high labor productivity. For instance, in order to produce a quintal of paddy, those countries with high labor productivity spend only an average of 2 to 6 hours. Our country, with low labor productivity, needs 150 hours or, even worse, as much as 200 hours as is the case with some localities. That is why higher labor intensity is required.

[BK191036] Depending on the rice variety, it takes 90 to 105 days to cultivate a rice crop in our country. Some rice varieties may require a cultivation period of 120, 160 or even 180 days. The amount of labor required to sow these rice varieties and the rice yields they produce also vary, depending upon the method of cultivation. As for the rice varieties now being used, generally it takes some 140 to 150 days to cultivate a rice crop. Paddy yield per hectare is reported varied in each area, with the general figure in many areas put at only around 22 quintals per hectare, the production of which requires 3,300 hours of work (150 hours multiplied by 22 quintals equals 3,300 hours).

Thus, if many areas want to produce 22 quintals of paddy per hectare, given approximately 3,300 hours as the amount of labor to be expended and 140 to 150 days as the cultivating cycle needed for a rice crop, they will have to spend from 22 to 23 work hours per day (3,300 hours divided by 150 or 140 days equals 22 to 23 hours).

Agricultural labor productivity is still now very low, as an average laborer can tend only 0.6 cultivated hectares. In other words, a cultivated hectare needs a little more than one and a half of a primary laborer (1.6 laborers). If each day in the production season requires 1.6 primary laborers working 22 to 23 hours, then a primary laborer will have to work from 13 to 14 hours (22 ot 23 hours divided by 1.6 laborer equals 13 hours 45 minutes or 14 hours). Thanks to the use of auxiliary laborers, the length of a workday may be less than 13 hours. However, it is obvious that we cannot complete our farmwork by working only 8 hours a day. If we fail to work intensively, we will not be able to produce 1 quintal of paddy during the period of 150 hours as required.

If we want to reduce our labor intensity while our labor productivity is still low, we must use a lot of laborers, and the amount of social products per capita will consequently be extremely low. What is inconsistent is that societies with low labor productivity require more laborers to work with high labor intensify, while laborers in the same society who have high labor productivity demand appropriate compensation for the reproduction of their working strength at a time when production is not great enough to compensate for labor cost. This inconsistency leads to low labor productivity and a reduction in the average working age of laborers. We must pay specific attention to this situation in order to step up the production of grain, food and consumer goods and to achieve reproduction of working strength--fostering and improving the health of laborers.

As for the system of collective mastery which we are building on the basis of the voluntariness of laborers, increasing labor intensity to attain the average level required by society is /a concrete manifestation of rights and duties in achieving collective mastery over the economy,/ and is an encouragement for efforts to work in accordance with plans and norms, to uphold the new working attitude with a spirit of enthusiastic, urgent and seething labor, and to always consider and search for technical innovations with high creativity.

At present, the increasing labor intensity is, in general, still too low. In order to reach the average level needed, we must struggle to overcome all manifestations of laziness such as working with the happy-go-lucky style of "when eating the king's food, one must pretend to be busy all day long." With this attitude, not only will we fail to guarantee the 8-hour work schedule and the number of workdays prescribed in the weekly, monthly and annual pay system, but we will also fail to guarantee the number of work hours.

Naturally, we do not advocate increasing labor intensity limitlessly, because labor intensity is limited by physical labor and the length of work time.

Along with increasing labor intensity, the need to satisfactorily organize the laborers' livelihood and pay attention to the improvement and reproduction of their working strength is a task the goal of which originates in the nature of our socialist regime. In 1980 and the ensuing years, by correctly implementing various labor incentive policies aimed at paying appropriate attention to the rights of individual laborers and improving the wage and social welfare systems in conjunction with efforts to increase political and ideological indoctrination, further improve the awareness of policies and the right to collective mastery, it is certain that a new work attitude of collective mastery will prevail in our society.

[14 Jan 80 p 2]

[BK220617] [Text] III. Main Scope for Increasing Labor Productivity

To successfully fulfill the 1980 state plan, the sixth National Assembly meeting called on the "people and combatants throughout the country to uphold self-sufficiency and revolutionary heroism, /strongly develop the laboring people's right to socialist collective mastery and take concerted action to emulate in productive labor and thrifty practices and to increase labor productivity..."/

Increased labor productivity means that within a given time unit we can turn out more products than before or reduce the worktime spent and labor cost in turning out a product. It is to be noted that at present in our country, the law of constantly increasing labor productivity already has some basis on which to initially develop. We pay attention to systematically increasing labor productivity in all material production sectors and at every factory, project site, state farm and agricultural, handicraft and artisan cooperative. Moreover, the urgent tasks of building and defending the socialist homeland require that we positively economize on real labor and improve and increase the quality of products. (From the standpoint of economizing on worktime, qualitative improvement of products will prolong the useful life of the products, allowing some saving in social labor.)

In our country, increasing labor productivity is closely connected with having a thorough knowledge of the economic development lines and the guidelines for organizing production and national economic management of the party and, at the same time, with the establishment of a system for socialist collective mastery. Some of the norms for increasing labor productivity in our country can be prescribed for each sector, each primary installation, each locality, each province, each district and the entire society.

/The labor productivity of an individual/ can be increased by promoting his zeal to work and produce, improving his skills and working conditions and securing necessary food for him so that he can be physically strong enough to work and produce.

The labor productivity norm of an individual also depends on a collective labor organization in which labor is rationally divided, disciplined, managed according to advanced norms and stimulated by material and moral benefits when the individual reaches high labor productivity.

We have many favorable conditions for quickly increasing the labor productivity of every worker, peasant and cooperative member. Those policies which stimulate production and satisfactorily implement the principles of distribution according to labor will play the role of encouraging workers to pay more attention to their production results and to strive to increase their labor productivity.

[BK220619] /The labor productivity of each primary unit/ depends on its economic and technical factors of which the most important are that its labor organization must be constantly improved, its equipment renewed and its supply of raw and other materials insured. In 1980 and subsequent years, along with reorganizing production in every primary industrial unit, combine and corporation, we must make in-depth investment to improve the chain of production and reorganize agricultural production, linking the reorganization of production in agricultural cooperatives with the development of districts and the strengthening of district level...

/The increase of labor productivity in each locality/ (provinces, districts) is connected with the building of an industrial-agricultural structure (in provinces) and an agroindustrial structure (in districts), and with the division of labor and the reorganization of production in provinces and districts. These tasks to be accelerated in 1980 and subsequent years will have a good effect on the exploitation of all economic potentials and the increase in labor productivity of localities.

/The increase in labor productivity of the entire society/ is connected with the reorganization of production on a large scale in the entire society which is being carried out by our party and state, and with the satisfactory development of our strengths in terms of labor, land, resources and material and technical bases; the rational placement of our investments; the building of material and technical bases of socialism; the division and use of social labor; and the application of technical innovations to production and to the implementation of the entire state plan. At a time when small-scale production still prevails in our economy and the number of jobless people bequeathed from the former regime (in the south) or the number of improperly employed people is still big, it is most important that we must fulfill the primary requirements of fully using all sources of social labor, making everyone work with high productivity and increasing the labor productivity of the entire society. From the social standpoint, we should not confine our calculation of interests, losses and labor productivity to each individual, each locality and each primary unit but we should take the entire society into account and calculate in such a way as to quickly increase the labor productivity of the entire society.

Since these norms of labor productivity are closely combined together and serve as starting points and conditions for one another, they must be paid due attention. Unlike capitalism which is aimed only at increasing the labor productivity of each individual worker and the personal production installations of capitalists in order to seek many profits, we pay attention to increasing the labor productivity not only of each individual and each installation, but also of each locality and the entire society. By redistributing the labor forces among various zones, insuring jobs for all laboring people and redividing social labor primarily in grassroots-level installations and districts, we will increase labor productivity in every locality.

By increasing agricultural labor productivity and accelerating the production of grain, food and consumer and export goods in accordance with the guidelines of the state plans for 1980 and subsequent years, we will contribute to increasing the labor productivity of all individuals, primary units and sectors of the national economy.

By insuring the supply of raw and other materials to all the state-run industrial enterprises and the consumer goods factories in the major cities of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, Haiphong, Da Nang, Vinh, Hue and Can Tho... we will increase the labor productivity of the entire society.

[15 Jan 80 p 2]

[BK230526] [Text] IV. Uniformly Implement All Measures Aimed at Increasing Labor Productivity

Increased labor productivity can result from various economic, technical, organizational and managerial factors. In our current national situation, in order to increase labor productivity, it is necessary to formulate uniform and concrete measures suitable to the situation of each sector, each locality and each grassroots-level unit. For the overall economy, we must implement various uniform measures laid down in the 1980 state plan including the following major measures:

First, we must /reorganize production on a societywide scale as well as in each sector, each locality and each grassroots-level organization./ The organization of production must cover all measures to rationally and effectively combine all factors in production (such as manpower, equipment and working targets). As our national economy is still marked by small-scale production, the reorganization of production now constitutes an inevitable requirement for the advance to large-scale socialist production. In 1980 and in subsequent years, the reorganization of production will be aimed at rearranging production and economic structures from the grassroots level up to sectors and localities with the emphasis on achieving concentrated, specialized and associated forms of production.

In order to suit the specific situation in our country at present, especially in the initial stage of the transition to socialism, in reorganizing production, we must pay attention to exploiting the potential of all economic elements, achieving a combination of large, medium and small-scale, associating manual labor with semimechanized and mechanized work, combining the centrally run economy with local and grassroots-level economy, making full use of all potentials in manpower, natural resources and the production capacities of all sectors, and at the same time--depending on the economic results of each branch, each profession, and each kind of goods--flexibly applying all organizational forms of concentration and dispersion, as well as state-run, collectively operated or individually managed, and family-sideline professions in order to organize production.

The organization of production in our country adheres to /the organization and division of social labor/ with the emphasis placed on rearranging work assignments for laborers; on making full use of the abundant source of manpower in order to quickly increase social labor productivity and create more products for society; and, at the same time, on carrying out the division of labor in each grassroots-level unit in districts according to sectors and economic zones. Under conditions in which the majority of agricultural laborers have to work manually, the retaining of an appropriate number of young and able-bodied laborers for cultivation work is very necessary in the bid to serve intensive cultivation, increase crop output and insure the implementation of the primary task of the plan, namely to produce grain.

The clearing of virgin land to build new economic zones also needs good organization and a determination to carry out intensive cultivation as soon as the virgin land is cleared. Specific attention must be paid to satisfactorily organizing the livelihood of those who settle in the economic zones.

[BK230528] Second, we must /strengthen the organization and management of labor in primary units/ (factories, worksites, state farms and cooperatives...) in order to insure that all laborers can work in an organized and highly productive manner and in accordance with the set norms. We must struggle to insure that all the tasks for which we can set work norms will indeed have their set norms. The establishment of work norms for factories and cooperatives must be considered a primary task in increasing labor productivity. It is most important that we emphatically study and apply /the science of labor organization and the advanced methods of labor management and organization,/ primarily in industrial enterprises, on the basis of production reorganization in order to overcome the habits of working without proper calculation and of suiting our own convenience. At a time when our technical equipment is still poor and manual labor is still prevalent, the study and application of various measures to organize the work force scientifically are all the more significant. The experiences of many enterprises have shown that even in the present conditions of our work force, machinery, equipment, materials and investments, the labor organization--once revamped and improved--will greatly influence our effort to overcome the habit of organizing work to suit our own convenience and will enable us to exploit all the latent labor potentials and create high labor productivity. Scientific labor organization will further contribute to educating the people and enhancing their new behavior toward labor, which constitutes the main scope for the laboring people to exercise their right to collective mastery.

Third, we must /insure such favorable conditions for production as labor tools, raw and other materials, spare parts and equipment, and energy.../ This is a really difficult problem to be resolved at many factories and worksites in order to implement the 1980 plan. The state plan has paid

due attention to balancing production with the conditions for insuring production. However, at a time when we are encountering general difficulties in the aforementioned factors, every factory and worksite must take the necessary action to balance these factors every week and every quarter in order to insure continuous production. Strict economy of raw and other materials and full use of discarded materials and those supplies which are very significant have both been encouraged by our state by means of several incentive policies. Implementation of these policies over the past few months has yielded some definite results in vigorously developing handicraft and artisan industry production. The new situation also requires that the tasks of planning, cultivating, exploiting and distributing natural raw materials must be accelerated in all localities throughout the country to insure a lasting and steady source of raw materials. As for the current energy difficulties, there must be a policy on its economical and rational use to insure concentrated supplies to the most important tasks.

[BK231039] Another important guideline for meeting shortages of raw materials, replacement equipment and spare parts which are affecting our effort to increase labor productivity, is to strive to accelerate exports so as to be able to import these commodities. Our country has abundant sources of export goods, especially tropical agricultural and maritime products. It is urgent that we develop comprehensive programs, plans and policies for exploiting these latent potentials in order to advance toward insuring a source of imported raw materials by virtue of our exports.

Fourth, we must /correctly apply all the incentive policies as levers to encourage the people to enthusiastically work and increase labor productivity./ Along with accelerating political and ideological education, enhancing the spirit of socialist collective mastery and satisfactorily implementing various administrative measures, the application of incentive policies plays a very significant and important role. The party Central Committee sixth plenum resolution recently pointed out the fundamental spirit of these policies, which is to combine the interests of the entire society with those of collectives and the individual and encourage the laboring people to enthusiastically engage in production. The resolution further stressed that the "highest criteria for evaluating the correctness of the policies on distribution and circulation are /the increase in labor productivity, the development of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood."/ The correct implementation of incentive policies, which plays the role of stimulating the increase of labor productivity, mainly reflects the application of economic laws, especially the law of distribution according to labor. These laws are currently in effect in the initial stage of moving our country from small to large scale socialist production.

In this regard we will continue to study and improve the system of wages, rewards and social welfare, and many other policies and systems which directly affect the increase of labor productivity in various sectors, localities and primary installations and will encourage the laboring people to enthusiastically increase their labor productivity in the interests of the entire society and in their own interests.

Fifth, we must /form a contingent of able cadres and technically skilled workers./ This is a fundamental measure of long-range effect. We will attentively adopt several training forms to improve the skills of workers and will institute satisfactory policies to encourage workers, especially those of higher grades, to love their jobs, enthusiastically improve their performance, firmly grasp the regulations of industrial production and actively develop initiatives to improve technical work and increase labor productivity. Socialist industrialization demands that we have a uniform contingent of managerial, economic, scientific and technical cadres who are capable enough to operate the managerial apparatus and apply scientific and technical innovations, insuring an increase in labor productivity. It must be emphasized that along with uniformly conducting basic and advanced training to form teams of cadres who can efficiently work in each production unit, we must pay more attention to the comprehensive and advanced training of managerial cadres. Lenin once said: "Managers must be professionally skilled, thoroughly and accurately know all the conditions of production, understand the techniques of that specific production system, keep abreast of those modern techniques and have a definite standard of scientific knowledge." ("Collected Works," Vol 30, Su That Publishing House, 1971, page 346) This may be considered as a main guideline for forming a contingent of managerial cadres to insure that the requirement of increasing labor productivity can be fulfilled.

[16 Jan 80 p 2]

[BK231454] [Text] V. Mobilize the Mass Movement To Emulate in Increasing Labor Productivity

The successful implementation of tasks in the state plan for 1980--the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan (1976-80) and the year for preparing conditions to formulate the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-85)--is of extreme importance. We have great potentials and fundamentally favorable conditions to develop the economy in the time ahead, get rid of temporary difficulties, overcome imbalances in the economy and mobilize a broad revolutionary movement among the laboring people to emulate in increasing labor productivity, intensifying combat capability, maintaining combat readiness to defend the country and successfully building socialism. If the increase of social wealth in those developed industrial countries is mainly based on the increase in labor productivity, in our country where we are in the initial stage of transition from small to large-scale socialist production, /if we want to quickly

increase our social products, we must rely on both an increase in labor productivity and the satisfactory use of our social work force./ At present, this is also mainly a way for our country to /increase the labor productivity of the entire society,/ turning out many use-values to fulfill demands.

As agricultural production plays a very important role in our national economy, it will be a primary task for the agricultural sector in the years to come to produce grain, food, and export-oriented farm products and to provide raw materials for consumer goods industries. The implementation of this task requires a replenishment of the labor force and an increase in the number of technical and managerial cadres chiefly for the purposes of exploiting virgin land and carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping. Of significance is the need to assign more laborers to areas where industrial crops are concentratedly planted for export.

Under conditions where many main cultivation activities continue to be done manually and able-bodied people, especially youths (who are employed to prepare the soil, harvest the crops and carry out transportation activities) constitute as much as one-third of the total laborers needed to cultivate a hectare of land, it will be important for us in the next few years to secure the necessary number of able-bodied laborers, especially youths, for agricultural production in the provinces of the Bac Bo Delta and of the former 4th Region. Not only will this enable us to insure the implementation of our sowing schedules but it will also enable us to insure labor productivity and labor intensity. We can take many steps to secure enough laborers for agriculture such as by: mustering laborers from various branches and professions of agricultural cooperatives and from various cities and motivating students of working age and troops to participate in agricultural production in areas which need more laborers to implement most urgent cultivation schedules. Rationally redistributing population density on a national scale and mustering laborers to go to build new economic zones will have a great effect on the whole society. In 1980, we will continue to implement this task. However, what is important is that we must stabilize the activities of existing new economic zones in all respects. As for sending laborers to planned new economic zones, we must observe the principles regarding the availability of land, concrete construction designs and production plans, and we will only bring laborers to these new economic zones when all facilities are already prepared.

[BK231456] With respect to agriculture, the assignment of more engineers, technical workers and economic management cadres is essential to increase labor productivity and develop production. The state will study and publish specific policies and regulations on tractor drivers, mechanics, economic management cadres, new graduates and some workers in state-run installations, and on support and assistance to agricultural production.

In 1980 and in subsequent years, arranging jobs for /unemployed laborers in the cities/ remains an important task in redistributing social labor and increasing labor productivity. At a time when our source of raw materials is limited, we must exploit all the potentials of our existing technical and basic labor, fully use our tools, vigorously develop all sectors of the handicraft and artisan industries to further increase the number of consumer and export goods, and promote all service activities...in order to produce more wealth and contribute to increasing the labor productivity of localities and the entire society. Some cities have recently gained some good experiences that may be generally applied, namely the organization and use of labor (both basic and technical) in enlarging the food belt in the suburbs, the organization of mechanic teams to repair agricultural machinery and the dispatch of teams to various adjacent provinces to collect raw materials in order to meet the requirements of production and of processing forest products and fuel for the cities, and so forth.

In 1980, the arrangement of jobs for /those workers to be reassigned as a result of the reorganization of production and the work force in the state field/ also remains an important task in increasing labor productivity. This reassignment of workers results on the one hand from the requirements of reorganizing production and construction in the new direction, and is also the natural evolution of the productive labor process. On the other hand, it is necessitated by the fact that in past years we have implemented our labor policy by relying mainly on central level assistance through which many people have been recruited into the state staff regardless of the requirements of production and official duties. The replacement of these workers is aimed at finding jobs for reassigned personnel and streamlining the economic and state management apparatus so that it can operate effectively to reach high labor productivity and work efficiency. Also through the replacement of the state work force, we must perform /some new changes in the labor organization/ of each sector, at each echelon and in each primary installation.

[BK231458] Through the rearrangement of the economic and social management machinery from the central to grassroots levels, we must pay attention to assigning more cadres to agricultural cooperatives, realistically improving the managerial tasks of cooperatives, insuring the reorganization of production in cooperatives, building districts into agroindustrial economic units, developing production, increasing the labor productivity of cooperatives and districts, and reorganizing the contingent of cadres in order to acquire new managerial capabilities for the coming years. This is also a very important factor in establishing and gradually developing the system of socialist economic management in our country, insuring the gradual building of a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure in the process of advancing our economy from small to large-scale socialist production.

Even though the revolutionary mass movement can develop under several appropriate forms, it must always concentrate on exploiting all labor potentials and means of production to turn out many assets for the society at the lowest costs; /increasing the labor productivity and work efficiency of every individual, unit, locality and the entire society/; and practicing thrift and resolutely opposing waste and all the negative and lackadaisical phenomena in society.

If we want to launch a great and broad revolutionary movement against poverty and backwardness to reverse the situation and definitely increasing labor productivity and work efficiency, we must necessarily make some changes in organization and leadership and adopt comprehensive measures to conduct political and ideological education and enhance the spirit of socialist collective mastery, along with other administrative and, especially economic measures to struggle against and overcome all negative and lackadaisical manifestations which adversely affect the requirement of increasing labor productivity. We must constantly pay attention to the interests of the masses and correctly implement the policy of stimulating production.

Increased labor productivity depends on many factors. Some organizational skill and comprehensive leadership are necessary to launch and maintain the emulation movement to increase labor productivity. Faced with the new situation and tasks, the emulation movement to increase labor productivity, no matter in what sector or unit, must be directed toward most satisfactorily supporting the production of grain, food and consumer and export goods. In this regard, we must consider the plan norms as great objectives to be fulfilled.

Confronted with the urgent requirements of building and defending the socialist country, we must understand more thoroughly and profoundly Comrade Le Duan's words: "The increase of social labor productivity is all the more significant, important and urgent, and has become an iron law by which all sectors and echelons must abide." (/"Socialist Revolution in Vietnam,"/ Vol 2, Su That Publishing House, 1976, page 335) We must strive to accelerate the emulation movement for productive labor to increase labor productivity, successfully implement the 1980 state plan and score many outstanding achievements to greet the major anniversaries of our party, state and people.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEW COMPENSATION POLICY FOR COOP MEMBERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Vu Quang Hoat, Agricultural Service: "What's New in Distribution Work in Agricultural Coops?"]

[Text] In the past years, the distribution function in agricultural coops has reflected our efforts to implement the principles of socialist distribution, combining economic and political responsibilities during specific periods to encourage the workers and to establish good relationships between the State, the coops and the coop members. However, this is a rather complex task which still presents a specific number of remaining problems, and which is one of the causes limiting the development of production. Distribution in agricultural coops includes two elements: distribution according to value and distribution in kind. In past years these fundamental elements were embodied in our distribution policy as follows:

Regarding value: The coops took total revenue minus total material expenditures (less taxes), the balance was placed in various coop funds (accumulation, public welfare, reserves...). Only in the last place was there distribution for labor compensation. This method had the effect of rapidly expanding reproduction in the coops, but it did not motivate the workers very much. The workers' daily income was uncertain and unstable because it could not be determined in advance and was greatly affected by the various funds. If more were retained in the funds, less would be available to the workers and vice-versa. There were coops which not only produced less, but also retained more in the funds, resulting in no or very low value for a workday. Thus there was not motivation on the part of coop members to produce because labor was being spent without satisfactory compensation.

Regarding distribution in kind: (grain) After fulfilling obligations to the State, loan repayments (if any) and placement in coop grain funds, the remainder was divided among the members according to workdays and quotas or workdays tied to quotas proportionally. But all the above methods of distribution had a controlling effect on the workers food levels. These levels depended on the results of yearly production, but generally even the good worker could not receive more than 30 kg of grain (paddy equivalent)

in a month. If compensation were made according to workdays, and if the recipient obtained more than 30 kg per month, he had to sell the surplus at a high price to the State or to stipulated recipients within the coop. If compensation were made according to quotas, even the good worker could not obtain as bonus more than two quotas, corresponding to no more than 30 kg a month. In our present difficult grain situation, the above distribution method is meant to assure the basic needs in grain for everyone. However, it still does not include a thorough understanding of the principle of distribution according to labor; it still does not assure the coop members' rights of collective ownership nor does it encourage good workers and those who contribute most of their efforts to the coops. Although they work a lot, they only benefit up to certain norms. This gives rise to ideas of "averagism," which limit the development of production.

Recently, following the policy of the Council of Ministers the Municipal People's Committee gave specific guidance on distribution to rural coops. Briefly, it is as follows:

Regarding value: The coops take total revenue (including revenues in crop cultivation, animal husbandry, trades and other revenues) minus total expenditures (including material expenses and coop members' workday income) less taxes. Only the balance is retained in the coops' funds, according to the following ratios (which are decided by the collective membership): approximately 50 percent for accumulation; 20 percent for public welfare; 10 percent for reserves; and 10 percent for bonuses; whatever remains would again be distributed as labor compensation.

In special situations where a coops' production is extremely poor, after subtracting material expenditures and taxes only 2 to 3 percent of the balance is placed in the public welfare fund. All of the remainder is distributed as labor compensation.

This value distribution, as indicated above, not only improves the distribution procedure (determining the value of a workday in order to compensate for labor expenditure prior to making deposits in funds, and determining the amount to be deposited in funds on the basis of a coops' profits) and the proportions for the funds within the coop, but also has a very fundamental significance in its aim to assure coop member workday income as well as the reproduction of labor strength for the following year. It also promotes the business cost accounting procedure, improves planning work, creates conditions for stable salary payment, accelerates implementation of the new accounting system, emphasizes the manager's responsibilities and enhances the coop members' collective ownership rights.

Regarding grain distribution: After the payment of taxes, obligations, and debts (if any), and deposits in funds (seed grains, public welfare, animal husbandry), 1 percent is set aside for reserve funds (if the coop has a low food level); the balance is distributed as follows: 5.7 percent to encourage fertilizer production (of which 60 to 70 percent goes to the producer of the fertilizer, in quantities determined by the coop; the remaining 30 to 40

percent goes to those who surpass the required fertilizer quota) 1 percent is to subsidize labor during the busy season; 8 to 10 percent is to coordinate priority projects; the remainder in toto is distributed to coop members. Whoever puts in more workdays receives more, whoever puts in less receives less. Whoever possesses more grain may sell it to the State at agreed prices or may dispose of it at will...

The basic novel point regarding the distribution of grain this year as compared to the past lies in the facts that grain is distributed according to workdays and does not control the food levels of the good workers; the sale of surplus grain is entirely up to the wishes of each individual; and grain is used to further encourage fertilizer producers to surpass plans, thus promoting intensive cultivation and increased productivity. The percentage to be placed in funds and used to coordinate projects is left to the coop collective membership to discuss and decide among themselves.

The above distribution method not only demonstrates a thorough understanding of the principle of distribution according to labor. It also combines coordination to ensure the basic requirements of objectives established by policies, it encourages the workers, and those who actively produce fertilizers, and it enhances the mastery of the people.

As compared to the past this year the distribution policy includes many improvements as mentioned above. In its initial application, the coops will encounter apprehensions, especially regarding the procedures for distribution and the determination of income for workdays. The coops should use the adjusted plan value for a workday (if the plan is well formulated) or the actual value of a workday in past years in order to determine accurately the value of a workday for this year, but it must have the approval of a congress of coop member representatives. Because this year's distribution emphasizes the assuring of the reproduction of labor strength, coops with poor production will not have profits to deposit in funds. However, the proper compensation of labor strength--the fundamental factor in the production process--is essential to assure stable production, to create conditions for developing production and, based on these to gradually build up funds. When grain is distributed according to workdays, there will be coop members receiving more and who will have a surplus of grain. But, the ability to purchase this surplus grain at agreed prices demonstrates the respect for the collective ownership rights of the coop members, and simultaneously steadily strengthens the exchange relationships between the State, the coops and the coop members. The gradual implementation of economic policies and two-way economic contracts at the base level will stimulate not only agricultural production but also the development of industry and handicrafts.

To achieve good distribution this year, coops need to study carefully and fully comprehend all of the elements and significance of the new policies on distribution; to disseminate these deeply and widely so as to enhance the people's rights of mastery; and to establish distribution councils

composed of representatives from youth and women's organizations, collective peasant councils and coop members to assist coop management boards to organize, direct and supervise tightly the collection and distribution of commodities. The coops must publicize work points, fertilizers, cadres labor subsidies, grain funds, material storage, productivity, output levels, depletion rates due to waste and shrinkage, etc... For the information of all coop members, production units must openly determine and publicly announce work points, fertilizer per family, daily distribution of grain, the units' receipts and expenses, compensation for coop cadres, etc... In the distribution process, the coops should have a letter box so that coop members can provide feedback every day. The distribution councils, together with the control and management committees, should coordinate for timely response to questions from coop members.

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EDITORIAL OUTLINES AN OPTIMUM PATTERN FOR INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Dec 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Combining Small, Medium, and Large Scales in Industry"]

[Text] In the building of industrial plants, it is possible to make use of all three scales: small, medium, and large. The use of one scale or another is determined not by subjective desires but depends on certain objective conditions such as resources, the requirements and econo-technological characteristics of each economic sector, and organizational and managerial skills.

Our country is moving upward from small-scale production, our agricultural and forestal resources are still scattered, our mineral and marine reserves have not been explored and properly evaluated, the raw materials from our industry are insignificant, and the organizational and managerial skills of our cadres are, in general, still poor. But international cooperation, especially our close cooperation with brotherly countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, does bring us a big advantage. All party resolutions, therefore, clearly indicate that, with regard to organizing for production, we need to combine the use of small, medium, and large scales. In heavy industry and industries at the central level, it is both necessary and possible to build large-scale or relatively large plants as the backbone system of our economy while also devoting our efforts to building small- and medium-scale plants which require less capital and bringing them into quick production. In light industry and local industry, we will build many small- and medium-scale plants in order to fully utilize every material and labor resource available; at the same time, we will also try to build a certain number of large-scale plants intended to serve the general needs of the entire nation.

Large, medium, and small scales are defined on the basis of each industrial sector's concrete characteristics and with a relative meaning (plants which are considered as large-scale at one stage will be classified into medium- or small-scale at another). For example, in the food and grain industry, the rice milling sector can use plants with 40-50 tons/day and 90-100 tons/day capacities; the tea processing sector can use capacities

of 13, 32, and 42 tons/day, and the sugar processing sector, capacities of 35-50 and 1,000 tons of sugar cane/day upwards. In light industry, the textile sector can build combined plants for dyed-thread weaving with a capacity of 50 million meters of fabric per year more or less, and the paper sector can use capacities of 300, 1,000-2,000, and 10,000-50,000 tons per year.

The combination of large, medium and small scales can also be applied to collective production organizations, both to 10-15-man production teams, which are the common scale, and to the average cooperative with 100 to 150 members. The combined use of different scales is to be integrated with the use of modern and rudimentary techniques, to include manual, semi-mechanized and mechanized. In general, a large-scale plant is usually associated with modern techniques. Under present technological conditions, however, small plants can always use modern machinery. Therefore, our guidelines with regard to technology are to fully utilize rudimentary techniques while also striving to use modern ones. Heavy and central industries are to use modern, mechanized techniques. Light and local industries are to combine the use of manual labor with semi-mechanized and mechanized techniques for the immediate present and gradually renovate their techniques in order to elevate themselves to the modern, fully mechanized level.

Correctly combining the use of large, medium, and small scales in production organization with the use of modern and rudimentary technologies, the use of manual labor and semi-mechanized and mechanized techniques as far as technological levels are concerned is an approach that should bring about high economic efficiency under our present production conditions.

9460
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NORTHERN VIETNAM REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 80 p 1

[Article: "Strive To Transplant the Entire Fifth-Month Seedling Area, Harvest the Winter Crop and Plant the Spring Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Text] VNA news: During the past 5 days (5 to 10 January), the northern provinces (from Binh Tri Thien on north) have transplanted an additional 16,000 hectares of fifth-month rice, increasing the area transplanted to 104,000 hectares and fulfilling 12 percent of the planned quotas. The provinces that have transplanted much fifth-month rice are Binh Tri Thien, 34.7 percent; Vinh Phu, 21 percent; Ha Bac, 18 percent; Thanh Hoa, 16.5 percent; Ha Nam Ninh, 10.1 percent; Haiphong, 8.4 percent and Quang Ninh, 7.5 percent.

Balancing the conditions in transplanting the fifth-month rice, at present, the provinces are concentrating efforts on solving two major problems; controlling drought and reserving enough water for the fields that have been tilled and quickly transplanting the seedlings that have reached the proper age.

Thanh Hoa Province has decided to postpone all conferences in order to concentrate on guiding the drought control activities. Tho Xuan district has closely guided the repair of the system of canals and ditches and regulated the amount of water coming from the pumping stations into each region in accord with the production requirements. The cities of Hanoi and Haiphong have striven to satisfy the electricity needs of the pumping stations so they can operate continuously day and night.

The season for transplanting fifth-month rice is almost over and some seedlings are too old. As for the 314 seedling variety of the provinces, there are enough seedlings to

transplant 222,000 to 230,000 hectares but only 100,000 hectares have been transplanted. To overcome this difficulty, the provinces are concentrating manpower on using all existing means to controlthe drought and obtain water to till the fields, save time and speed up the pace of the fifth-month transplanting in the fields that have already been tilled and quickly propagate duckweed and plow under the duckweed to make fertilizer.

The northern provinces have propagated 53,000 hectares of duckweed, an increase of almost 10,000 hectares as compared with that of last year. Thai Binh Province has almost 17,400 hectares of duckweed.Ha Nam Ninh has almost 13,000 hectares of duckweed and has harvested and composted more than 36,000 tons. The cold weather has affected the rate of the transplanting but has made conditions favorable for planting duckweek. The provinces are striving to propagate duckweed in the tilled fields.

Along with quickly transplanting the fifth-month rice, the peasants in the northern provinces are harvesting the winter crops. Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Haiphong, Hanoi, Ha Bac and Vinh Phu have harvested more than 11,000 hectares of potatoes and many places have had good yields.

Manifesting the effects of changing the planning methods, which localities throughout the country are doing, many districts in northern Vietnam are boldly readjusting the crop allocations and the production norms for this fifth-month and spring season so they are in accord with the real conditions at the farms. Because of the extended drought, a number of places lack water and cannot transplant the rice. They have switched to planting subsidiary food crops and are actively guiding the farms in finding ways to keep the land from lying fallow this spring season.

11943
CSO: 4209

ACTIVITIES OF PROGRESSIVE PRODUCTION COMPANY DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Nam Minh and Phuong Lan, Hau Giang Province: "A Progressive Production Company in the Hau Giang River Delta"]

[Text] Located in a second-grade soil region of Thot Not district and having year-round fresh water, the Quyet Thang 2 production company in Trung An village is a type of company whose size and production conditions are rather widespread in the region in Hau Giang Province that is irrigated with water from the Hau River. The company consists of 47 families, 310 people and 114 chief laborers and it works 33.2 hectares of two-crop fields (on the average, each person has 1,070 square meters of fields). The company manages and uses a number of machines belonging to company members and it has been given five insecticide sprayers by the village people's committee. After only two production seasons (the 1978/1979 winter-spring season and the 1979 summer-autumn season), the company has become a progressive collective production company.

Water Conservancy Projects Have Been Built and the Sowing Has Been Done on Schedule

Trung An village has planned main production companies based on adjacent plots of arable land. The people in company 2 live in various places but they all produce in rectangular fields totaling more than 33 hectares in size. There are a number of canals that make it convenient to irrigate the fields. However, when production was carried on individually, these advantages could ensure good production and high yields for only a [small] number of families having tractors, pumps or enough money to buy fertilizer, insecticides and so on. As

for other families, during the winter-spring season, they had to pump water into the river in order to prepare the soil for sowing rice and, therefore, they had to wait for the water to recede; in the summer-autumn season they had to wait for the rains or rent tractors and pumps and, therefore, they usually failed to do the planting on schedule. Thus, the rice of these families was often destroyed by planthoppers, it grew poorly and yields were low.

Right from the 1978/1979 winter-spring season, the first season using collective production, the company took the initiative and did not wait for the water to recede. It organized things to build dams, operated many pumps simultaneously and quickly pumped the water into the river, prepared the soil and sowed uniformly. Because of doing the work on shcedule, the rice had good resistance and it tillered well, there were few weeds and expenditures on pumping water to control the drought went down. During the summer-autumn season, wherever the harvesting was done, plowing was immediately organized there and the plowing was done uniformily. More than 33 hectares were plowed twice and harrowed carefully and [the company] completed the work sooner than any other unit in the village. The company organized things to build small-scale water conservancy projects, dredged the canals and dug an additional 700 meters of canals, using the earth to extend the embankments and enclose the fields. The company organized things to level the fields and successfully turned an additional 3.2 hectares of one-crop fields into two-crop fields.

The summer-autumn season begins during the dry season. Irrigating adequately and actively not only ensures that the tenth-month crop will be sown on schedule but also keeps weeds from growing and has a clear effect on rice yields. Right after harvesting the winter-spring crop, the company used its accumulated funds to buy three gasoline-operated pumps in order to actively irrigate and drain the fields. Three dams were built using medium-sized drainage pipes (24 to 35 centimeters) and the method of installing the pumps was improved (reverse-action pumps were installed using propulsion rather than suction) in order to bring water to the fields quickly. The large field was, depending on the position of the land, partitioned into three plots: water was pumped into the high plot first in order to sow the rice; after that the water was released into the second and third plots in turn and this reduced the pumping work. After the

third plot had been sown, the water was drained off into a drainage canal and this washed away the alum. Altogether, each hectare consumed 40 liters of gasoline to operate the pumps, a savings of 10 liters as compared with the amount of gasoline supplied (formerly, when the work was done individually, each pump in each field consumed at least 80 liters of gasoline per hectare).

Because of preparing the soil, doing the plowing quickly and actively draining and irrigating the fields, during both the winter-spring and summer-autumn seasons thecompany concentrated its efforts on doing the sowing and finished the work quickly. As for the summer-autumn season, the sowing was done between 20 and 25 April (formerly, the families had to extend the rice sowing period each month). Thecompany also selected skilled people to plant the rice and to apply chemical fertilizer. The rice was planted in 8 to 9 days; the people took turns pumpting water into each plot in order to kill the weeds (previously, many families failed to do the pumping on time and weeds grew and crowded out the rice). The company has also given attention to applying fertilizer in accord with the growing requirements of the rice, regularly visited the fields and kept harmful insects and diseases and rats from destroying the rice.

The intensive cultivation of rice by company 2 has just begun. The company has not yet launched a movement to produce green manure or stable manure in order to fertilize the rice and improve the soil. However, with the new work methods, the company has increased the regularity of the intensive cultivation of rice and this is the main thing that will allow the average rice yields of the fields to be higher than when the fields were worked individually or when the families worked individually or just after production companies had been formed in the region.

During the 1978/1979 winter-spring season, while the rice yields of the hamlets in the village reached 2.8 to 3 tons per hectare, the average yield of the company was 3.14 tons and many plots had yields of more than 4 tons per hectare. During the 1979 summer-autumn season, there was drought at the beginning of the season and storms during the period the rice headed and just prior to harvesting and this reduced the yield. However, the company still had a yield of about 2.5 to 2.8 tons of paddy per hectare, 3 to 5 quintals of paddy per hectare more than the hamlets in the village.

With the increase in production, many of the families of the company members have a more stable life. The family of Nguyen Va Be had 0.25 hectares of land. Formerly, he was poor year round. After the harvest, he had only enough to pay the money owed for the water pump, fertilizer and insecticide. He was able to exist mainly by trap fishing and placing traps. After joining the company, during the first production season, for rice alone, thefour members of his family earned 640 kilograms of rice and did not owe anyone anything. Huynh Van Chuc, a widower with three small children, had 0.4 hectares of land. Formerly, he lacked sufficient food 3 to 4 months every year but during this past winter-spring season, his share of the paddy was also sufficient.

The company has also given attention to gradually building the collective's material and technical base and has striven to satisfactorily fulfill its obligations to the state. Along with investing labor to build water conservancy projects and improve the farm land and appropriating funds to purchase pumps, the company has purchased trees and leaves to build temporary sheds in order to harvest the summer-autumn crop quickly and keep the rice out of the rain. The company is preparing to build pens to raise 100 hogs. It has about 20 sows in order to supply little pigs to encourage the families to expand animal husbandry (formerly, the people had to buy them at the market at a high price).

During the winter-spring season, the company paid the agricultural tax for the entire year and sold paddy in accord with the two-way contracts. On the average, each hectare sown and transplanted produced 800 kilograms of paddy for the state. During the summer-autumn season, even though the rice was not as good as during the winter-spring season, the members of the company all cut back consumption in order to sell paddy to the state (on the average, 1 ton of paddy per hectare sown and transplanted).

Cooperation and Satisfaction

Arriving at the Quyet Thang 2 production company, we could easily feel the atmosphere of solidarity and see the concern of the cadres and company members for the common work; we could see an expression of the concept of collective ownership of each person. Whenever the company decided to do something, almost all of the people participated enthusiastically, especially after the company had done a

good job of dividing up and distributing [the fruits of] the first production season. Many people actively sought work. Each person had a concept of protecting public property, economizing and protecting materials.

During the first season of collective production, along with providing field income to six families that were short of help, the company encouraged the families that had good incomes to give part of their paddy costing 0.64 dong per kilogram to the families that lacked paddy. Phuong Tuan Tien, the deputy director of the company, and members Huynh Van Hai, Phuong Tuan Tien, Trinh Thi Vui, Vo Van Thong and others happily gave the poor families more than 1 ton of paddy. The company also appropriated money to help the poor families handle funeral expenses and to help poor youths get married. During the summer-autumn season, there was serious drought. Because of having emplaced enclosing embankments, the fields lost less water. After several days, when enough water had been pumped, the company loaned its pumps to neighboring companiesto control the drought and helped another company by providing it with phosphate fertilizer to feetilize the rice. Many people said that "these are things that were eldom done in the past."

The spirit of solidarity and being concerned about public work is above all the result of having popularized the agricultural cooperativization line of the party. The village and hamlet party committee and authorities have carried out propaganda and mobilization activities many times, including resolutely mobilizing each person. The company management board has used specific tasks, especially distribution during the first collective production season, to eliminate the doubts and fears of the masses.

Along with political and ideological activities, the company has given much attention to management, especially labor management, in order to step up production. During the times there is much urgent work, it has made contracts with the laborers or labor groups; during the periods when there is little agricultural work, it has calculated things based on man-days so that everyone has work to do. The company has contracted with the laborers to do many tasks such as harvesting the rice, cutting the weeds and taking the rice to the yards so that they can employ the secondary laborers in their families and work additional hours. The company is looking for ways to organize additional work, it is becoming involved in intensive cultivation and it is

expanding animal husbandry and other occupations so that the people will have much work to do and can increase their incomes.

After harvesting the summer-autumn crop, the company began planting the 1979/1980 winter-spring crop with the struggle target being to have an average yield of 5 tons of paddy per hectare so that it will be possible to have an average yield of 8 to 9 tons of paddy per hectare in 1980.

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MINH HAI PROVINCE HARVESTS TENTH-MONTH RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Dec 79 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Minh Hai Harvests Over 30,000 Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice"]

[Text] As the tenth-month rice has all ripened in the districts of Gia Rai, Vinh Loi, Hong Dan, and Ngoc Hien (Minh Hai Province), production groups and farmers are striving for a quick and neat harvest.

From 10 to 20 December, all districts of the province completed harvest on over 30,000 hectares, achieving an average yield of 24 quintals per hectare; the districts of Gia Rai and Vinh Loi in particular harvested over 20,000 hectares, achieving a yield of from 25 to 26 quintals per hectare.

As the harvest proceeded, farmers expediently threshed, dried, and fanned the paddy clean to perform their duties toward the state; they did not wait until the end of the harvest to do so. So far, the above-mentioned districts have delivered 4,000 tons of paddy to the state; the district of Vinh Loi led the entire province in delivering more than 1,600 tons.

Provincial authorities have plans to direct the districts to harvest the tenth-month rice quickly and neatly and to provide necessary supplies in time for its transportation.

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SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE ADVOCATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 79 p 1

[Editorial: "The Most Advantageous Approach to Irrigation and Drainage"]

[Text] The most advantageous approach to irrigation and drainage is to implement it rationally for the purpose of healthy plant growth and soil enrichment, a process otherwise known as scientific irrigation and drainage. This is also the ultimate goal of water conservancy. Toward that goal, our water conservancy efforts are constantly upgrading the capabilities and quality of water irrigation and drainage step by step, in keeping with the local material and technical conditions. From its lowest level, fighting against aridity, flooding, or water-clogging in order to maintain plant life, the irrigation and drainage system must move up to an advanced level, which is to ensure adequate water and moisture in keeping with the requirements of each stage of plant growth. At the same time, it must combine with the processes of soil improvement, leaching, and acidity and alkalinity neutralization in order to transform swamps into farmlands with a bed of arable soil.

To develop agricultural production in the direction of intensive cultivation, specialized sultivation, multicropping, and acreage expansion and to introduce technological progress into farming require that the irrigation and drainage system keep up with and be one step ahead of, its functioning as a primordial technical measure.

Implementing irrigation and drainage in a rational and scientific manner also means enabling primary level cadres and farmers to enhance their level of scientific-technological receptivity and to more gradually into working habits that require economic efficiency considerations along the lines of large-scale socialist production.

A rational and scientific irrigation and drainage system also has the additional advantages of saving a fairly large quantity of irrigation water and electrical power and fuels needed to operate pumps, reducing production costs, enhancing the efficiency of water conservancy works, and doing away with water wastage in irrigation and drainage and soil deterioration.

Experience in rational irrigation and drainage in various areas under different soil and climate conditions, from the rocky land of mountainous regions, the laterized soil of the midlands to the saline and alkaline soil of marshy areas, shows an increase from 10 to 30 percent in rice yield compared to old-fashioned irrigation and drainage. The progressive model water conservancy complex of Cau Ghe (Hai Hung Province) is a case in point. Although it has yet to reach a high level of quality in terms of scientific irrigation and drainage, the Cau Ghe water conservancy complex has managed to increase production by an average of 3 to 5 quintals of paddy per hectare over a 1,500-hectare rice acreage and reduce almost by one half the quantity of water and electrical power. If more than one million hectares of ricefields with water conservancy works can be rationally irrigated and drained even at a low level, it is possible to increase grain production by a considerable volume.

Where the movement of rational irrigation and drainage is still nonexistent, the primary reasons are: failure to recognize the problem properly, diffuse farmland patterning, relaxed technical management, and lack of working habits.

The general guidelines in applying technological progress to irrigation and drainage are: in conjunction with the stepping up of other intensive cultivation measures, we should actively implement and increasingly improve the quality of irrigation and drainage for those crops raised in acreages with water conservancy works, to begin with primary grain and food crops. At the same time, we should give attention to technical measures for the drainage of surface and underground water in order to deacidify, desalt, and transform the soil.

The effect of rational, scientific irrigation and drainage depends on certain conditions. In the first place, we must reorganize production, systematize the pattern of crops, and arrange our farmland into areas of specialized cultivation; we must build our farmland with all the necessary embankments, ditches and conduits, and dams and sluices. We must train a manpower well versed in water conservancy, especially at district water conservancy complexes and in cooperative water conservancy teams. We must operate the system in accordance with set rules and standards; we must associate the rules governing irrigation and drainage with those governing production, to ensure that water is distributed and regulated in accordance with farming schedules and in keeping with crop growth requirements. Cooperation among responsible sectors, especially agriculture, water conservancy, and electric power is the condition that ensures fruitful irrigation and drainage.

The results achieved in irrigation and drainage are the yardstick that measures the managerial skill and scientific-technological receptivity on the part of the agricultural cadre and the working farmer.

As drought continues, it is all the more imperative to expand rational, scientific irrigation and drainage in order to save water while continuing to ensure production and increase productivity and the volume of grain produced.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

COMMERCIAL FLIGHT SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 80 p 4

[Column "You Need To Know": "Airlines Schedule Effective 1 January, 1980"]

[Text] A. Vietnam Airlines Flights

1. Domestic Routes:

Ha Noi - Ho Chi Minh City (direct flight) and vice-versa: Daily (including Sunday).

Ha Noi - Da Nang and vice-versa: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday).

Ha Noi - Hue (Phu Bai) and vice-versa: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Ha Noi - Pleiku and vice-versa: Wednesday.

Ha Noi - Quy Nhon and vice-versa: Monday.

Ha Noi - Buon Me Thuot and vice-versa: Monday and Friday.

Ha Noi - Nha Trang and vice-versa: Tuesday and Saturday.

Ha Noi - Dien Bien and vice-versa: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Da Nang - Ho Chi Minh City: Tuesday and Friday.

Ho Chi Minh City - Da Nang: Wednesday and Saturday.

Ho Chi Minh City - Can Tho - Con Son and vice-versa: Monday.

Ho Chi Minh City - Rach Gia - Phu Quoc and vice-versa: Wednesday.

Ho Chi Minh City - Buon Me Thuot and vice-versa: Tuesday and Friday.

2. International Routes:

Ha Noi - Vientiane and vice-versa: Thursday.

Ha Noi - Ho Chi Minh City - Phnom Penh and vice-versa: Monday and Friday.

Ha Noi - Bangkok and vice-versa: Friday

B. Foreign Airlines Flights

Moscow - Ha Noi and vice-versa: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Moscow - Ho Chi Minh City: Tuesday.

Ho Chi Minh City - Moscow: Wednesday.

Berlin - Ha Noi: Monday.

Ha Noi - Berlin: Tuesday.

Vientiane - Ha Noi and vice-versa: Monday and Saturday.

Bangkok - Ha Noi and vice-versa: Wednesday.

Paris - Ha Noi and vice-versa: Thursday.

Note: Flights between Ha Noi and Na San (and vice-versa) and between Ho Chi Minh City and Ca Mau (and vice-versa) are temporarily suspended; they will be announced when resumed.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Ngọc Ban [TRAANF NGOCJ BAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Secretary of the VCP, Ho Chi Minh City; on 19 January 1980 he attended the departure of a Ho Chi Minh City delegation visiting Leipzig, GDR. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 80 p 4)

Bùi Hữu Bình [BUIF HUWUX BINHR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Hoang Lien Son Province; attended and spoke at the First S&T Conference of Hoang Lien Son Province held from 13 to 15 November 1979. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 11, Nov 79 p 31)

Phạm Văn Bổng [PHAMJ VAWN BOONGR]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 19 January 1980 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit to Ha Nam Ninh Province. (NHAN DAN 23 Jan 80 p 1)

Lê Ngọc Can [LEE NGOCJ CAN]

Deputy Director of the Port of Haiphong; his article accepting criticism for poor conditions at the Port of Haiphong appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 80 p 2)

Nông Quốc Chấn [NOONG QUOOCS CHAANS]

Vice Minister of Culture; of the Tay ethnic minority; author of an article in this volume entitled "Thirty Years of Cultural Work Among the Ethnic Minorities." (VIETNAMESE STUDIES in English No 52, "Cultural Problems (Vol II)," 1978 pp 50-56)

Lê Bá Cư [LEE BAS CUW]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Cam Binh District, Hai Hung Province; on 23 January 1980 he was scheduled to speak on Hanoi television concerning the role of the district in managing irrigation nodes. (NHAN DAN 23 Jan 80 p 4)

Trần Hữu Dực [TRAANF HUWUX ZUWCJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the People's Supreme Procuratorate; on 14-19 January 1980 he attended a meeting of the Supreme Procuratorate to discuss Procuratorate missions for 1980. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 80 p 1)

Hoàng Đan [HAONGF DAN], *Major General

His article "Building Task Methods and Order and Discipline at the Regimental Level" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Jan 80 p 3)

Hồ Đề [HOOF DEE], Deceased

Born 20 May 1920; in Ben Tre; Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; Director of Central Trade Union School No 2; former Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Liberation Trade Union Confederation; he died of a serious illness on 14 January 1980. (LAO DONG 17 Jan 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Sơn Hà [NGUYEENX SOWN HAF], Deceased

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; former Member of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; former Alternate Member of the Standing Committee of the 1st National Assembly; former Member of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th National Assembly; former President of the Haiphong Municipal Industry and Commerce Confederation; he died following a protracted period of illness on 18 January 1980 at age 86. (NHAN DAN 19 Jan 80 p 4)

Phạm Hào [PHAMJ HAOF]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; attended a conference on restoring high-pressure pumps held recently by the State Science and Technology Commission. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 11, Nov 79 p 32)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUS]

Minister of Culture and Education; on 16 January 1980 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit to the Tay Dang Temple in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 18 Jan 80 p 1)

Trương Chí Hồng [TRUWOWNG CHIS HOONGF]

*Deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Nationalities Commission; this issue carries his speech at a discussion [date not given] on the revolutionary heroism of Vietnamese youth during combat against Chinese troops organized by the Department on Theoretical Research, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the editorial staff of THANH NIEN magazine. (THANH NIEN No 12, Dec 79 pp 24-27)

Trần Quang Huy [TRAANF QUANG HUY]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister for Culture and Education in the Office of the Premier; on 14 January 1980 he was present when Political Bureau Member and Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap spoke to a conference convened by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 80 p 1)

Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 19-20 January 1980 he was part of a delegation from Ho Chi Minh City visiting Leipzig, GDR. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 80 p 4)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; *Head of the Vietnam National Mekong River Committee; on 23 January 1980 he attended the 7th Session of the Provisional Mekong River Committee convened in Vientiene. (NHAN DAN 25 Jan 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Kiên [NGUYEENX KIEEN]

Vice Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; on 22 January 1980 he attended the arrival of a Soviet veterans rehabilitation delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jan 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Industry Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he chaired a conference that discussed increasing the production of consumer goods and local industry. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jan 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành Lê [NGUYEENX THANHF LEE]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 21 January 1980 he attended a meeting in Hanoi supporting the revolution of the Afghan people. (NHAN DAN 22 Jan 80 p 1)

Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

Editor in Chief of the newspaper KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG; on 16 October 1979 he was in Moscow, USSR to discuss work experiences with the editor of the Soviet counterpart publication. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Jan 80 p 2)

Đinh Văn Lữ [DINH VAWN LUWX]

*Acting chief of the Department of Planted Crops, Ministry of Agriculture; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Some Scientific and Technological Key Problems in the Development of Subsidiary Food Crops in Our Country." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 11, Nov 79 pp 8-12)

Trần Lựu [TRAANF LUWUJ]

*Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; attended a conference on restoring high-pressure pumps held recently by the State Science and Technology Commission. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 11, Nov 79 p 32)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Premier; *Head of the Vietnam Sub Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic; on 15 January 1980 he headed a Vietnamese delegation that participated in the 8th meeting of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Hungary. (NHAN DAN 23 Jan 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Ngà [NGUYEENX XUAAN NGAF]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; was one of many officials that met with a delegation from the Soviet Institute of Philosophy during its visit to Vietnam from 12 January to 8 February 1979. (TRIET HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 79 p 169)

Hoàng Minh Phương [HOANGF MINH PHUWOWNG], Sr. Col.

*Formerly head of the General Theory Department of the Institute of Military Science, Ministry of National Defense; an interview with him on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the VPA appears in this issue. (TO QUOC No 12, Dec 79 pp 16-21)

Phạm Hồng Sơn [PHAMJ HOONGF SOWN], Major General

*Standing Member of the Military Science Council of the Ministry of National Defense; Deputy Commander of the Advanced Military Institute; recently he attended a conference that discussed measures for carrying out the military science task throughout the military in 1980. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jan 80 p 1)

Trần Trọng Tân [TRAANF TRONGJ TAAN]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 19-20 January 1980 he headed a delegation from Ho Chi Minh City on a visit to Leipzig, GDR. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 80 p 4)

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Standing Member of the Central Military Party Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; *Vice Chairman of the Military Science Council; recently he attended a conference that discussed measures for carrying out the military science task throughout the military in 1980. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Jan 80 p 1)

Đặng Thí [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister in the Office of the Premier; Chairman of the Vietnam Sub Committee of the Vietnam-Laos Committee for Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 12 January 1980 he attended the 4th Session of the Committee in Vientiene. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 80 p 1)

Lê Đức Thọ [LEE DUWCS THOJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; *formerly director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc [Higher Party] School; met with a delegation from the Soviet Institute of Philosophy in Ho Chi Minh City during the delegation's visit to Vietnam from 12 January to 8 February 1979. (TRIET HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 79 p 168)

Châu Thọ Thông [CHAAU THOOR THOONG]

*Charge d'Affaires of the SRV in Hungary; on 15 January 1980 he attended the arrival in Hungary of the Vietnamese delegation headed by Alternate Political Bureau Member Do Muoi. (NHAN DAN 23 Jan 80 p 4)
[NOTE: This individuals name previously appeared as Châu Thọ Thông--CHAAU THOJ THOONG]

Nguyễn Văn Thường [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWNGF]

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the Office of the Premier; attended a conference held recently by the Ministry of Engineering and Metals to review technical management activities in the last 3 years. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 12, Dec 79 p 26)

Văn Tuấn [VAWN TUAANS]

*Head of the Science and Technology Committee, Haiphong Municipality; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Some Experiences

Drawn From the Activities of the Haiphong City Science and Technology Committee." (TAP CHI HOẠT DONG KHOA HOC No 11, Nov 79 pp 4-8)

Phan Đình Tụng [PHAN DINHF TUNGJ]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 19 January 1980 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit to Ha Nam Ninh Province. (NHAN DAN 22 Jan 80 p 1)

Chế Lan Viên [CHEES LAN VIEEN]

"Was born in 1920 in Central Vietnam; became very well known to Vietnamese as a member of the movement for poetic renovation, Tho Moi (New Poetry), which reached its height in the 1930s; since 1945 has taken an active part in the revolution"; extracted from the introduction to an article by Vien in this issue on "The Artist and the Revolution." (VIETNAMESE STUDIES in English No 52 "Cultural Problems (Vol II)," 1978 p 26)

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Vũ Xuân Cận [VUX XUAAN CAANJ]

Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he accompanied General Secretary of the VCP, Le Duan, on a visit to Quang Ninh Province. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 1)

Trường-Chinh [TRUWOWNGF-CHINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP; Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; on 28 January 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Cảnh Dinh [NGUYEENX CANHR ZINH]

*Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; recently he attended an awards ceremony for Soviet agricultural experts who had aided the SRV. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 80 p 4)

Hoàng Trọng Đại [HOANGF TRONGJ DAIJ]

*Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 26 January 1980 he attended a reception at the Australian Embassy in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Đàm [NGUYEENX NGOCJ DAMF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP, Quang Ninh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; recently he accompanied Le Duan when the VCP General Secretary visited Quang Ninh Province. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 1)

Bùi Huy Đáp [BUIF HUY DAPS]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; recently he attended the first meeting of the Vietnam Intercosmos Committee at the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEENX GIAPS]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Premier; *Chairman of the Vietnam Guidance Committee on Intercosmos Flights; recently he attended the first meeting of the Vietnam Intercosmos Committee at the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 1)

Song Hào [SONG HAOF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Central Party Control Committee; recently he attended a meeting of the Central Party Control Committee to discuss accomplishments of 1979 and directions to be followed in 1980. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Guidance Committee on Intercosmos Flights; recently he attended the first meeting of the Vietnam Intercosmos Committee at the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 1)

Phan Trung Khải [PHAN TRUNG KHAIR], Deceased

Born on 21 February 1930; Member of the VCP; Head of a Department in the State Planning Commission; Deputy Chief of the Bureau for Mission and Planning Examination; he died of unspecified causes on 28 January 1980. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 80 p 4)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; on 28 January 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 80 p 1)

Tống Lập [TOONGS LAAPJ], Deceased

Deputy Head of the Materials Corporation, Ministry of Food; he died of unspecified causes on 25 January 1980 at age 53. (NHAN DAN 26 Jan 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Thành Lê [NGUYEENX THANHF LEE]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 1 February 1980 he

attended a reception in Hanoi for a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 4)

Đinh Nho Liêm [DINH NHO LIEEM]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Head of the Vietnam Delegation at the Vietnam-China Talks; on 1 February 1980 he delivered a message from the SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs to the PRC delegation. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 4)

Trần Lum [TRAANF LUM]

*Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals; on 30 January 1980 he accompanied a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on a tour of Machine Tool Manufacturing Plant No 1. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 4)

Lê Văn Lương [LEE VAWN LUWOWNG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 1 February 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 4)

Phan Mỹ [PHAN MYX]

Minister in Charge of the Office of the Premier; recently he attended an awards ceremony for Soviet agricultural experts who had aided the SRV. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 80 p 4)

Trần Đại Nghĩa [TRAANF DAIJ NGHIAX]

Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; *Chairman of the Vietnam Space Committee; recently he attended the first meeting of the Vietnam Intercosmos Committee at the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 1)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Vice Premier; on 28 January 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 80 p 1)

Vũ Anh Tài [VUX ANH TAIF], *Colonel

Deputy Director of the Armed Forces Museum; on 30 January 1980 he conducted a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on a tour of his museum. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 4)

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], *Senior General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Standing Member of the Central Military Party Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; on 25-26 January 1980 he attended a conference in Hanoi to discuss the training of

college students as reserve officers in 1979 and 1980. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 80 p 1)

Vũ Thắng [VUX THAWNGS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 31 January 1980 he attended the arrival in his province of a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 4)

Mai Chí Thọ [MAI CHIS THOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 22 January 1980 he attended the departure of a delegation from the Soviet Veterans Rehabilitation Committee. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 80 p 4)

Lê Trang [LEE TRANG]

*Head of the Soviet Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; recently he attended an awards ceremony for Soviet agricultural experts who had aided the SRV. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 80 p 4)

Lưu Minh Trị [LUWU MINH TRIJ] [AKA Lê Minh Trị--LEE MINH TRIJ]

*Acting Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hanoi; on 2 February 1980 he attended a torchlight parade in Hanoi to mark the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 80 p 3)

Đào Tùng [DAO TUNG]

Director General of the Vietnam News Agency; on 30 January 1980 he attended the signing in Hanoi of an agreement between the SRV and the USSR for cooperation in the fields of television and broadcasting. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 30 January 1980 he attended the signing in Hanoi of an agreement between the SRV and the USSR on cooperation in the fields of television and broadcasting. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 80 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Guidance Committee on Intercosmos Flights; recently he attended the first meeting of the Vietnam Intercosmos Committee at the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Vịnh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School; on 30 January 1980 he was in Moscow to mark the anniversary of SRV-USSR diplomatic relations. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 80 p 1)

Lê Thị Xuyến [LEE THIJ XUYEENS]

Vice President of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; recently she attended ceremonies in which Agriculture College No 1 was renamed the Jose Marti College of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 80 p 4)

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The Value of the Nuremburg Principles (pp 28-29)
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(Interview with Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the VCP Central Committee and minister of agriculture)

The Development of Winter Crop Production in Hai Hung Province (pp 7-10)
(Article by Ngo Duy Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee)

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(Unattributed article)

State Certification of Product Quality (pp 13-15)
(Article by Nguyen Ngoc Duyet, deputy chief of the Quality Control Department)

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(Article by Hoang Trong Tuy, assistant director of the Hai Hung Pump Manufacturing Plant)

The Transformation and Qualitative Improvement of the Automobile Road System in Our Country (pp 19-20 and 26)
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Technical Management Measures To Insure and Improve the Quality of Cast Products at the Agricultural Machine Works (pp 21-23)
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